AIR FORCE

QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGE (AFQTP)

For

READINESS

(3E9X1)

MODULE 13

RESPONSE OPERATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MODULE 13

RESPONSE OPERATIONS

> Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) references from 1 Apr 97 version.

OPR: HQ AFCESA/CEOT   Certified by: HQ AFCESA/CEO
                                                                          (Colonel William R. Pearson)

Notice. This AFQTP is _NOT_ intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

AIR FORCE QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGES
For
READINESS
(3E9X1)

INTRODUCTION

Air Force Qualification Training Packages (AFQTPs) are step-by-step procedural guides describing how to perform a certain task identified in the Specialty Training Standard (STS) portion of the Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). The procedures represent the Air Force's standardized method of accomplishment for personnel in the Readiness specialty. In addition, the authors of these AFQTPs have included hints and personal expertise to aid the trainee in perfecting their skills on the task or the piece of equipment associated with the task.

*AFQTPs <u>do not</u> take the place of on-the-job training. A*n **AFQTP is intended to:**

- Standardize the training procedure for a task/piece of equipment.

- Enhance the On-the-Job (OJT) Training Process.

- Provide "just in time" training for a task/piece of equipment.

- Provide the minimum knowledge on a task/piece of equipment when a unit does not have the equipment.

Put this package to use. We hope you'll find it a valuable tool, which aids you in becoming a competent Readiness journeyman/craftsman. These AFQTPs were written by subject matter experts in your Air Force specialty and revised and edited by MSgt Sandy Armer, MSgt Tracy Thorpe and SSgt Kevin Maynes under the direction and guidance of HQ AFCESA/CEOT. If you have any recommendations for improvement or change, please contact the Readiness Career Field Manager at the address below.

HQ AFCESA/CEXR
139 Barnes Dr. Suite 1
Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319
DSN: 523-6458, Comm: (850) 283-6458
Fax: DSN 523-6499
e-mail: ceott@afcesa.af.mil

Readiness AFQTP Book Contents. This AFQTP book contains the following sections:

- **Introduction.** This section gives an overview on the purpose of AFQTPs and their use.

- **Trainer's Guide.** The guide contains information the trainer needs to know in order to manage the trainee's completion of AFQTPs.

- **Trainee's Guide.** The guide contains information the trainee needs to know about completing AFQTPs.

- **Improvements/Correction Letter.** This section contains an *Improvement/Corrections Letter* to make recommendations concerning this training product.

- **AFQTP Completion Verification.** Page for trainee and trainer to verify completion of the AFQTPs for the Readiness AFS.

- **AFQTPs.** This section contains the *Task Training Guide* (step-by-step instructions), background information, review questions, confirmation key, and performance checklist for each Readiness AFQTP. The performance checklists are used by the trainer to verify a trainee has learned the objectives for each AFQTP. (These are <u>not</u> the final tests.)

- **AFQTP Tests.** <u>Element Tests are not included in this book</u>. Initial Element Tests will be sent out on disks to all Unit Training Managers who will manage and control these tests. Upgrade versions of these tests will be made available on future revisions of CerTests. Failure to manage the tests compromises the integrity of the AFQTP evaluation process and the overall training program. Exact testing procedures will be left to the discretion of the individual units. (**Note:** Unit Training Managers should refer to AFI 36-2301, *Professional Military Education*, for specific responsibilities of a Test Control Office.)

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>*NOT*</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

AIR FORCE QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGES
For
READINESS
(3E9X1)

TRAINER'S GUIDE

These Air Force Qualification Training Packages (AFQTPs) were developed to enhance on-the-job (OJT) training for Readiness personnel. This guide will help you lead the trainee to gain enough knowledge to perform the specified tasks. It will also aid task certifiers to evaluate trainees for task certification.

It is important for you and your trainee to know that an AFQTP does not replace hands-on-training, nor will successful completion of an AFQTP meet the requirement for task certification. AFQTPs' intentions are listed in the Introduction Section of this guidebook.

AFQTPs were written for a trainee to satisfy one or more tasks identified in the Readiness Specialty Training Standard (STS). To best instruct the trainee on the tasks, they were divided into numerous AFQTPs. Each AFQTP has a *Task Training Guide* explaining what the trainee must learn (learning objectives), training references, and most importantly, step-by-step instructions the trainee must follow to accomplish the task.

As the trainer, you play a vital role in the training process. It is important that you understand and perform your responsibilities and duties in administering the AFQTPs. Your responsibilities are:

• Review the AFQTP with the trainee. You have the flexibility to arrange training for each module, unit, and AFQTP in the order you decide, based on your schedule and local conditions.

• Review the AFQTP with the trainee and:

  a. Ensure the trainee meets the prerequisites for taking the AFQTP.

  b. Review the training references with the trainee to better understand each learning objective.

  c. Ensure the trainee understands the learning objectives. If the trainee has any questions, clarify the AFQTP objective expectations.

  d. Go over the AFQTP process with the trainee and ensure they understand the requirements for successful completion.

  e. Establish a time schedule for the trainee to complete the entire AFQTP module.

Notice. This AFQTP is _NOT_ intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

The AFQTP Process is as follows:

- Unit Training Manager will issue each trainee copies of the AFQTPs applying to their AFS. Each shop will maintain a binder with all the AFQTPs, without the answer keys.

- Trainer reviews the AFQTP list with the trainee going over the different modules, units, and AFQTPs.

- Trainer and trainee determine a time schedule for the trainee to complete the entire AFQTP module. Do not leave it open-ended. Remember, the objective of the AFQTP program is for the trainee to gain knowledge, so allow sufficient time for the trainee to learn each task **thoroughly**.

- Included as part of the trainee's AFQTP package are review questions and a confirmation key. Trainees will answer the review questions upon completion of the learning objectives. The trainee can use the *Task Training Guide* and additional technical references in order to answer the questions. The trainee will then verify their answers using the confirmation key. It is highly recommended that the trainer remove this confirmation key from the back of the module prior to administering the QTP to the trainee.

- Upon notification from the trainee that they are ready to test, the trainer will first evaluate the trainee's readiness using the AFQTP's performance checklist. Once you are satisfied the trainee understands the learning objective, arrange with the Unit Training Manager for the trainee to take the AFQTP test. To pass, The trainee must score a minimum of 80%. The trainer will review any missed questions with the trainee to ensure understanding of the material.

- If the trainee does not meet the learning objective, the trainer and the trainee need to review the missed areas until the trainee meets the objective. Conduct feedback sessions with the trainee on each AFQTP as often as you feel is necessary.

- After the trainee successfully completes an AFQTP, the trainee may proceed onto the next AFQTP within the module/unit. Upon the trainee's successful completion of an entire AFQTP, the trainer and trainee will sign the AFQTP Completion Verification page. The trainer will enter a completion notification on an AF Form 623a, *On-the-Job Training Record Continuation Sheet*, in the trainee's training record.

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>*NOT*</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

AIR FORCE QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGES
For
READINESS
(3E9X1)

TRAINEE'S GUIDE

These Air Force Qualification Training Packages (AFQTPs) were developed to enhance your on-the-job (OJT) training. They provide you with the standardized steps necessary to complete the mandatory tasks identified in the Specialty Training Standard (STS) section in your Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). AFQTPs are not intended to replace hands-on training or substitute for task certification.

Subject matter experts (the authors) have made the learning process more effective by subdividing the training material into teachable modules, units, and AFQTPs. Your trainer has the flexibility to arrange training for each module/unit/AFQTP in the order that best meets your schedule and local conditions. Each AFQTP has a *Task Training Guide*, which identifies the training references, prerequisites, tools, learning objectives, and the step-by-step procedures for accomplishing the task.

Prior to beginning an AFQTP there are a number of things you should do:

- Ensure your trainer explains the AFQTP process and your responsibilities in that process.

- Review the module/unit/AFQTPs and the *Task Training Guide* with your trainer.

- Review the training references to better understand the objective of each module and to ensure you meet all the prerequisites. If you have any questions about the objective or learning expectations, ask your trainer. Ask early on so that you do not flounder through an AFQTP only to learn that you misunderstood the learning objective.

AFQTP Testing

Each AFQTP has review questions to help determine if you achieved the learning objectives. You can use the *Task Training Guides* or technical references when completing the review questions. A review question confirmation key is also included with each AFQTP. The review questions provide immediate feedback, thereby reinforcing learning. Ask your trainer to explain any questions you don't understand. Refer to applicable references for more detailed information.

When you feel you are ready to test on an AFQTP, inform your trainer. The trainer will use the performance checklist to evaluate your mastery of the learning objectives. If your trainer determines you are ready, you will be scheduled to take the AFQTP test. Your Unit Training Manager will administer the test. You must score a minimum of 80% to successfully pass an AFQTP test. After you successfully pass the AFQTP test, you and your trainer will sign the AFQTP Completion Verification page. In addition, the trainer will enter the completion on an AF Form 623a, *On-the-Job Training Record Continuation Sheet,* in your training records.

Keep in mind, passing an AFQTP does not relieve you of the responsibility to become hands-on certified, if required. If you do not successfully accomplish an objective, your trainer will review the missed areas with you. You will be given additional time to learn the material until the objective is successfully met.

HINT:

Within normal workload constraints, set aside sufficient time to work on the package. Studies into effective training programs indicate that the best trainees reserve the same time each day to complete their study. Pace yourself, establish a schedule, and stick to it. Give yourself top priority to become qualified.

Notice. This AFQTP is *NOT* intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

AIR FORCE QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGES
For
READINESS
(3E9X1)

IMPROVEMENTS/CORRECTIONS LETTER

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ AFCESA/CEOT

FROM:

SUBJECT: Improvement/Correction to AFQTP 3E9X1-XX.XX

1. *List any improvements/corrections you may have about this AFQTP. Please be specific as to the page, reference, and element.*

2. *Please include your name, organization, address, DSN and fax so we can contact you if we have any questions or need some clarification with your recommendations.*

(Send your comments to the address listed in the *Introduction* section of this guidebook.)

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>NOT</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

MODULE 13

RESPONSE OPERATIONS

AFQTP Completion Verification

AFQTP	Trainer's Signature	Trainee's Signature	Date Completed
13.2.2. Participate in response Operations			
13.2.3. Participate in withdrawal Operations			
13.2.4.4. Provide inputs to required reports			
13.2.6.2.2. Monitor for contamination			
13.3.3.1 Notification			
13.3.3.2 Initial Emergency Response			
13.3.3.3 Sustained Emergency Response			
13.3.5. Protect Air Force resources			
13.3.7. Interpret Peacetime alert warning system messages			

Notice. This AFQTP is *NOT* intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 2**

PARTICIPATE IN RESPONSE EXERCISES

(13.2.2.)

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>*NOT*</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

PARTICIPATE IN RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.2.2, Participate in response operations
Training References:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should understand general notification procedures.
Samples of Behavior:	• Given information concerning response operations, the trainee should correctly identify the roles, actions, and responsibilities of various Disaster Response Force (DRF) members utilizing applicable AF and local guidance.

PARTICIPATE IN RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Background: Sometime during your career you will probably respond to some type of emergency, be it a manmade accident or natural disaster. In order for you to respond to those types of calamities, you will have to understand and review processes at your base prior to responding.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Review your base OPlan 32-1.
- You should review the Basic Plan, Always review the Annexes that pertain to your base.

Step 2: Review supporting checklists.
- Checklists should address control center operations, mobile command post response and set-up, and on scene actions.

Step 3: Review Disaster Control Group manning.
- You should know who is the on-scene commander. This is normally your Support Group Commander.

Step 4: Inventory the Mobile Command Post emergency response kit.

Step 5: Review other components of the Disaster Response Force (DRF).
- Refer to AFMAN 32-4004 for guidance on the make up of the DRF.
- You should review specialized team manning, to include those teams who would respond to an emergency.
- Review the actions of selected control centers who would respond to an emergency.

Scenario #1:

- You've been teaching Chemical Biological Warfare Defense (CBWD) initial for two hours. It's been raining all day. Suddenly you hear the base siren system go off. It sounds steadily for approximately 5 minutes.

Scenario #2:

- You are stationed in Florida. It's been overcast most of the day but now ominous black clouds are moving into the area and the winds are picking up. The Emergency Notification System (ENS) phone rings…

Scenario #3:

- You're stationed in sunny California. It's going to be another beautiful day. Suddenly the floor starts shaking and the walls start heaving. Pictures and plaques fall from your "I love

- These are examples of how you may be notified of a natural disaster. Disasters can happen at anytime with or without warning. Notification is important. With timely notification, preparations can be made and response can be more immediate. Most types of natural disasters can be predicted based upon current or projected climactic conditions. However, many types of natural disasters do not provide advance warning. Even so, when notification is received, several actions must take place to ensure survivability and mission continuation.

- **Notification Methods**
  In most cases, Readiness will be notified via the ENS or secondary crash net. You may also be notified by the base alert warning system. The base Command Post may disseminate warnings it receives from agencies such as the National Weather Service, Volcano Observatories, or US Geological Survey Centers. Notification may also be received locally via radio or TV.

- **Actions**
  Upon notification, command and control must be established. Pandemonium will occur if personnel are disorganized and uninformed. If advance notification is given, alert the base populace, Disaster Response Force, and all base agencies. Begin procedures to protect facilities, personnel, and materiel from the effects of the natural disaster. You may be asked for advice on evacuating, sheltering, or dispersing personnel so be familiar with your county's procedures. Most counties have a Crisis Relocation Plan that details what actions they will take in case of a disaster. Take the time before a disaster strikes to coordinate notification and assistance with civil authorities. Be familiar with your Mutual Support Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding. Finally, keep a log of events. This information will be useful when gathering data for the required reports.

Review Questions
for
Participate In Response Operations

Question	Answer
1. What area(s) of OPlan 32-1 does not require reviewing for response procedures?	a. Annex A. b. Annex Z. c. Annex B. d. None of the above.
2. You must review all pertinent supporting checklists.	a. True. b. False.
3. Normally, the On-Scene Commander is _____.	a. The Wing Commander. b. The Support Group Commander. c. The Inspector General. d. The Staff Judge Advocate.
4. What AF publication provides guidance on the make up of the DRF?	a. AFI 32-4002. b. AFI 32-4007. c. AFMAN 32-4004. d. AFMAN 32-4006.

GENERAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Did the trainee review OPlan 32-1 and other pertinent documents?		
2. Did the trainee review all pertinent checklists?		
3. Does the trainee recognize who is the on scene commander?		
4. Did the trainee thoroughly understand who and what make up the components of the DRF?		
5. Did the trainee take down all pertinent information?		
6. Was the RST recalled appropriately for support?		
7. Was appropriate equipment requested?		
8. Did the trainee thoroughly assess the situation?		
9. Did the trainee establish contact with the RCC and command post?		
10. Does the trainee maintain a log of events?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 2**

PARTICIPATE IN WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS

(13.2.3.)

PARTICIPATE IN WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.2.3., Participate in withdrawal operations
Training References:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations. • DOD 5100.52-M, Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP).
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• NONE
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should comprehend the purpose of the withdrawal phase. • Trainee should comprehend the role of the 3E9X1 during withdrawal operations.
Samples of Behavior:	• Given information concerning the withdrawal phase of response, the trainee should correctly identify the role, actions, and responsibilities of various Disaster Response Force (DRF) members during withdrawal.

PARTICIPATE IN WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS

Background: For the average response to an accident requiring Disaster Response Force (DRF) elements, most accidents could be called "routine." However, there may be circumstances when these forces are in imminent danger. When this occurs, all forces must immediately "withdraw" the accident scene.

Step 1: Identify the purpose of withdrawal.

Step 2: Identify methods of announcing withdrawal.
  * Announced via radios, public address systems, or sirens.

Step 3: Identify the authority to give the withdrawal signal.

Step 4: Understand proper withdrawal procedures.
  * Always proceed in an upwind or crosswind direction.

Step 5: Identify the authority to allow re-entry to the scene.
  * Upon the declaration of withdrawal and the termination of the immediate danger, authorization for re-entry is directed by the On-Scene Commander (OSC). Remember you will need to account for the status of your personnel i.e., Disaster Control Groups (DCG), specialized teams, etc., and equipment. Also, keep the Readiness Control Center and the command post informed of your actions.

Below are situations you might be faced with, how do you respond?

Situation 1:

  * You're at the On-Scene Control Point (OSCP) dressing out in Level A; you have a HAZMAT incident. Your safety check has just been completed. You are ready to rock-n-roll. Suddenly you hear sirens blasting and PA systems blaring.

Situation 2

  * You're on the Initial Response Team (IRT) performing contamination monitoring as you head downrange with Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). Suddenly you hear EOD say:" We've got to get outta here". Moments later you hear sirens and horns blaring at the On-Scene Control Point (OSCP).

In either situation, what do you do? Do you know what's going on? More than likely, withdrawal has been declared because of some unforeseen danger.

Notice. This AFQTP is *NOT* intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

The senior firefighter at the scene may declare withdrawal if forces are in imminent danger. When this occurs, all forces must immediately leave the accident site. Forces who may not be in immediate danger should leave when they have completed all of their emergency response actions.

- **Methods of Announcement**.
  Withdrawal may be announced via radios, public address systems, or sirens.

- **Actions.**
  Upon declaration, the DRF must proceed as quickly as possible towards the disaster cordon. If toxic materials or HAZMAT is involved, proceed quickly in an upwind or crosswind direction to an initial monitoring point inside the cordon. If you are at the On-Scene Control Point (OSCP) and time permits, evacuate taking the Mobile Command Post (MCP) or response vehicle with you. Remember, if there is danger of an explosion, you must take cover.

- **Re-entry.**
  Only the On-Scene Commander (OSC) can authorize you re-entry to the site after withdrawal is declared

- **Considerations.**
  When withdrawal is declared, there may not be time to grab all of your equipment. There may not even be able to take your response vehicle. Therefore, once the immediate danger is terminated and the On-Scene Commander (OSC) authorizes re-entry, you need to account for the status of your equipment and personnel. You may also be responsible for re-assembling the Disaster Control Groups (DCG). Remember to keep the Readiness Control Center (RCC) informed of your actions.

Review Questions
for
Participate in Withdrawal Operations

Question	Answer
1. What is the purpose of withdrawal phase?	a. To regroup and form a recovery plan. b. To transfer responsibility. c. To determine the presence of hazards. d. To protect DRF members from imminent danger.
2. Readiness personnel may remain at the accident site when withdrawal is declared.	a. True. b. False.
3. Who declares withdrawal?	a. The senior firefighter at the site. b. The OSC. c. EOD. d. Security Police.
4. Who should you inform that withdrawal has been declared?	a. Command Post. b. Readiness Control Center. c. Law Enforcement Desk. d. Civil Authorities.

PARTICIPATE IN WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Does the trainee understand the concept of withdrawal?		
2. Does the trainee know what direction(s) to withdraw?		
3. Does the trainee know who declares withdrawal?		
4. Does the trainee know who authorizes re-entry into the site after withdrawal is declared?		
5. Can the trainee name various methods of sounding withdrawal?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 2**

PROVIDE INPUTS TO REQUIRED REPORTS

(13.2.4.4.)

PROVIDE INPUTS TO REQUIRED REPORTS

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.2.4.4., Provide inputs to required reports
Training References:	• AFMAN 10-206, Operational Reporting. • AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning And Operations. • AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• None.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should have a basic understanding of responsibility to provide inputs to various reports.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should know various reports requiring readiness input. • Trainee should understand the purpose of providing inputs to various reports. • Trainee should understand what general types of information should be compiled for reports.

Provide Inputs to Required Reports

Background: Response procedures could be initiated to mitigate the effects of emergency situations that could occur on your base and would continue until termination. It's often been said that the job isn't over until the paperwork is completed and this is especially true for any response operations. You will need to keep a concise log of events to record and track important actions and events. In fact, all responders should keep track of their actions. This information will be used to compile data for OPREP-3, TEMPEST RAPID, SITREP, after-actions, and lesson-learned reports.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Identify the directive(s) that identifies the types of reports that could be required emergency situations.
- AFMAN 10-206 provides guidance on report format.

Step 2: Identify the types of reports you may have to assist in compiling.

- The responsibility for submitting reports to higher headquarters is a function of the wing command post. However, the Readiness flight is required to compile data and assist the command post and in some special cases may even submit reports to Higher Head Quarters (HHQ). These reports include information of the status of personnel, materiel, equipment, operations and logistics. Other information such as, the transfer of responsibility during major accident response or personnel and resources committed during natural disaster relief operations you may also have to track. Always keep an accurate and detailed log of events during response operations.

Step 3: Collect data and assist the development of a report.
- Trainer should provide data and choose a report format to assist the trainee.

Scenario 1:

- A severe thunderstorm threatens your city. A tornado warning is issued for the county. The base directs in-place sheltering of all personnel and sounds the alert signal. The tornado arrives and devastates the surrounding community and a portion of the base. There are casualties and fatalities on and off base.

  The installation commander activates the Battlestaff and the Disaster Control Groups (DCG). Damage on the base includes downed powerlines, structural damage to several facilities, uprooted trees, overturned vehicles, and extensive hail damage.

Off base, the situation is magnified to include flash flooding in some areas. The city's resources are overwhelmed so they request assistance effort from the base. After restoring its primary mission, the base sends volunteers and equipment to aid the city's relief effort. It takes the city approximately two weeks to return to normalcy.

Listed below are other scenarios that could happen:

- An aircraft skids off the runway, clips a wing and crashes.
- A Safe Haven shipment arrives at your base under hostile conditions.
- An alert B-52 is damaged by a maintenance van.
- A terrorist group blows up a building on your base and abducts military hostages.

Any one of these scenarios <u>could</u> happen. If any of these scenarios happen, several actions would occur to mitigate the emergency until it is concluded. It's often been said that the job isn't over until the paperwork is completed. That is true, especially during response operations. Keep a concise log of events to record and track important actions and events. All responders should keep track of their actions. This information is used to compile data for OPREP-3, TEMPEST RAPID, SITREP, after-actions, and lesson-learned reports.

Since there are several reports with varying requirements, we won't discuss them in great detail. Refer to AFMAN 10-206 for specific guidance.

The Readiness flight is required to compile data and in some cases, submit reports to Higher Head Quarters (HHQ). General subject matters in these reports include personnel, materiel, equipment status, operations and logistics, planning, situation monitoring, and intelligence. Some other information you may track is the transfer of responsibility during major accident response or personnel and resources committed during natural disaster relief operations. Always keep a detailed log of events during response operations.

The response effort must be recorded and tracked to ensure appropriate actions are accomplished. Inform higher headquarters so that they have a concise picture of events.

Review Questions
for
Provide Inputs to Required Reports

Question	Answer
1. The command post is required to compile data for after-actions reports.	a. True. b. False.
2. Once the response or Initial Emergency phase is completed, the operation is considered terminated.	a. True. b. False.
3. Only Readiness is required to provide inputs to required reports.	a. True. b. False.
4. Reports are required only to maintain a "hard" copy of the response effort.	a. True. b. False.
5. Complete guidance on the format and submission of required reports is found in:	a. OPlan 32-1. b. AFI 32-4001. c. AFMAN 32-4004. d. AFMAN 10 –206.

RESPONSE OPERATIONS

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Can the trainee name five types of reports?		
2. Can the trainee accomplish a log of events?		
3. Can the trainee identify the types of information required for reports?		
4. Does the trainee know readiness' responsibility concerning inputs?		
5. Within an exercise scenario can the trainee:		
a. Name the types of reports?		
b. Identify the types of information required for reports?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 2**

MONITOR FOR CONTAMINATION

(13.2.6.2.2.)

MONITOR FOR CONTAMINATION

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.2.6.2.2., Monitor for contamination
Training References:	• DOD 5100.52-M, Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP). • AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations. • ACC PLAN 32-1, Conus Radiological Accident/Incident Response And Recovery Plan.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• ADM 300 or suitable substitute.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should know how to monitor personnel, vehicles and areas using a RADIAC instrument.
Samples of Behavior:	• Given information concerning monitoring for contamination, the trainee should correctly apply the concepts and methods to ensure thorough monitoring.
Notes:	
• All references listed **MUST** be utilized to complete this module.	

MONITOR FOR CONTAMINATION

Background: During a nuclear HAZMAT incident such as a Broken Arrow or Safe Haven, you must monitor to determine the absence or presence of contamination. Besides knowing the characteristics of radiation, you must also be familiar with the monitoring methods and techniques used.

Keep in mind that our radiation detection instruments (RADIACs) can measure alpha and gamma radiation, but can only detect the presence of beta.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Let's briefly review radiation characteristics: Alpha particles travel only short distances in air (generally 1-2 inches) and can be blocked by a piece of paper or clothing.

- Beta particles are smaller than alpha and move faster and farther, traveling nearly two feet through air. They can pass through paper and penetrate into the skin however, a thin sheet of metal or heavy clothing can stop beta.

- Gamma rays travel great distances and can pass through many materials, including the body. Lead or concrete can block this type of radiation.

Before you actually start monitoring, ensure the following items are accomplished or considered:
- Determine equipment requirements i.e. ensure you have alpha, beta, and gamma capabilities.
- Ensure you have sufficient quantities of RADIACs with replacement and repair parts

- Establish background reading. This can be accomplished by air sampling (STAPLEX) or by ground monitoring.

- Ensure Entry Control Point (ECP), On-Scene Control Point (OSCP), and Contamination Control Station (CCS) areas are free of contamination.

- Consider monitoring personnel, to include; casualties, bystanders, response personnel, and residents, and their equipment at accident site first to determine contamination status. If personnel or equipment at the accident site are contaminated above background levels, this information may be used to confirm contamination presence.

AREA MONITORING:

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Determine and record background radiation levels

Step 2: Determine number of teams.
- The size of the area and the distance to it should be considered when deciding the number of monitoring teams.

Step 3: Assemble appropriate equipment.
- Ensure you have *at least* one each instrument for alpha and one for beta-gamma detection. This provides complete coverage.

Step 4: Determine areas of responsibility and monitoring methods.
- Decide *who* will monitor *what* areas and *how* you will proceed. Have monitors line up in a straight line and walk down-range monitoring every so many feet. A more detailed and thorough method might be to divide the area into grids. Whatever method is chosen, ensure the monitoring process is thorough and orderly.

Step 5: Monitoring.
- When monitoring in the alpha mode, you should keep the probe in contact with the suspected area for at least 10 seconds. The beta-gamma probe may be slowly scanned over the monitoring area. Monitors should wear headphones to gain audio as well as visual indication of radiation.

PERSONNEL MONITORING:
- Personnel suspected of being contaminated must be monitored prior to departing the cordon unless prevented by injury.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Have personnel stand spread-eagle.

Step 2: Position alpha monitor and beta-gamma monitor on either side of individual.
- Each monitor will slowly monitor the individual's whole body paying particular attention to the hairy areas and skin fold areas. Ensure the individual's hands and feet (sole area) are monitored.

> **NOTE:**
>   This procedure applies to personnel in anti-contamination suits as well as those in civilian attire.

Step 3: Once completed, have the individual (NOT THE MONITORS) turn around and be monitored by the opposite instrument.
- When necessary to reach lower areas, monitors should bend at the waist and not kneel or sit back on haunches.
- Refer to AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations, attachment 2 for specific processing procedures.
- Refer to DOD 5100.52-M, Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP), chapter 7, for diagrams on Contamination Control Station (CCS) layout.

VEHICLE MONITORING:
- Vehicles in the contaminated areas that must depart the area must be monitored. Areas of particular interest include the air filters, wheel wells, tires, and the rear end bumper area. If windows are down, check floorboards and seat areas. External flat surfaces such as the hood, trunk, and roof should be monitored. Ensure that your monitoring Technique is methodical and thorough (Figure 1).

Figure 1, Vehicle Monitoring

During a nuclear incident such as a Broken Arrow you will have to determine the absence or presence of contamination. As a member of the Readiness Flight, you will have to know the characteristics of radiation and be familiar with the monitoring methods.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Identify and describe the three types of radiation and their characteristic.
- Types of radiation are found in your 5 level CDCs and DOD Manual 5100.52 (NARP).

Step 2: Identify the type of monitoring equipment and related accessories.
- The ADM-300 is the primary piece of equipment used during response operations.

Step 3: Identify protective equipment required for response.
- Refer to the NARP and the 3E951 CDC.

Step 4: Consider monitoring personnel, to include; casualties, bystanders, response personnel, and residents, and their equipment at accident site first to determine contamination status.
- If personnel or equipment at the accident site are contaminated above background levels, this information may be used to confirm contamination presence.

Step 5: Determine monitoring methods. This will be determined locally.

Step 6: Determine and record background radiation levels.

Step 7: Demonstrate proper area monitoring techniques.
- When monitoring in the alpha mode, you should keep the probe in contact with the suspected area for at least 10 seconds. The beta-gamma probe may be slowly scanned over the monitoring area. Monitors should wear headphones to gain audio, as well as visual indication of radiation.
- If contamination is found, stop, mark it, and return to contamination control station. At this point you have completed the first part of monitoring of contamination is confirming the presence of contamination. Now, prepare to support the Response Task Force (RTF).

Step 8: Demonstrate proper personnel monitoring techniques.
- Refer to AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations, attachment 2 for specific processing procedures
- Refer to DOD 5100.52-M, Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP), chapter 7, for diagrams on Contamination Control Station (CCS) layout.

Review Questions
for
Monitor for contamination

Question	Answer
1. A thin sheet of paper can block which form of radiation?	a. Alpha. b. Beta. c. Gamma. d. Neutron.
2. What method can be used to quickly ascertain the presence or absence of contamination?	a. Monitor the ECP. b. Monitor the OSCP. c. Set up a STAPLEX down-range. d. Monitor casualties and/or response personnel.
3. To provide complete coverage, you should have at least one alpha and at least one beta-gamma monitor.	a. True. b. False.
4. Initial Response Base monitors who confirm the presence of contamination are required to record it, mark the location, and continue searching for pre-determined intensity levels.	a. True b. False
5. What areas need special emphasis when conducting personnel monitoring?	a. Arms, fingers. b. Feet, hands. c. Hair. d. Skin folds, hands, feet, hairy areas.
6. What are the three primary types of radiation associated with a nuclear weapons accident?	a. Alpha, Beta, Neutron. b. Beta, Gamma, Alpha. c. Gamma, X-Ray, Delta. d. Neutron, Gamma, Alpha.
7. To provide complete coverage, you should have the ability to monitor and detect Alpha, Beta, And Gamma radiation.	a. True. b. False.

MONITOR FOR CONTAMINATION

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Did the trainee obtain an alpha and beta-gamma capability?		
2. Does the trainee know the basic characteristics of radiation?		
3. Did the trainee perform a background reading?		
4. Did the trainee leave alpha probe in place for 10 seconds?		
5. Did the trainee use a scanning motion with the beta-gamma probe?		
6. Did the trainee bend at the waist to perform lower level monitoring?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 3**

NOTIFICATION

(13.3.3.1.)

NOTIFICATION

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.3.3.1., Notification
Training References:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• None
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should have a basic understanding of notification process.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should know and understand the notification process of your base.

NOTIFICATION

Background: The notification process is an essential part of readiness in preparing your base for a natural disaster. It includes establishing command and control; notifying Disaster Response Forces (DRF) elements; identifying hardening materials for use to key facilities in your base's operations plan; considering the sheltering, dispersing, or evacuating people and critical resources; providing continual information to wing personnel, and coordinating with civil authorities. It should also include the collection of data of past lesson learned reports. *Remember from the previous QTP on required reports.* When brought together, all of these actions will ensure that the notification process works.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Identify the types of communication systems on your base.

Step 2: Identify the elements of the DRF.
   - They will be identified in OPlan 32-1.

Step 3: Identify the types of hardening materiel used at your base.
   - Refer to CE Contingency Response Plan, commonly known as OPlan 702.

Step 4: Utilizing OPlan 32-1, identify sheltering, dispersal, evacuation procedures on your base.

Step 5: Identify the types of communication mediums you can use to update the base populace.

Review Questions
for
Notification

Question	Answer
1. The notification phase will always be executable during a natural disaster.	a. True. b. False.
2. Which OPlan would identify hardening requirements for your base?	a. OPlan 32-1. b. OPlan 705. c. OPlan 702 d. OPlan 505.

NOTIFICATION

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Did the trainee properly identify the types of communications systems?		
2. Is the trainee knowledgeable of OPlan 32-1 and OPlan 702?		
3. Did the trainee properly identify the communications mediums available to inform the base populace?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

| MODULE 13 | AFQTP UNIT 3 |

INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

(13.3.3.2.)

INITIAL EMERGENCY REPONSE

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.3.3.2., Initial Emergency Response
Training References:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• OPlan 32-1 and other applicable directives.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should have an understanding of the initial emergency response phase during natural disasters.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should be able to explain actions taken during the initial emergency response phase.

INITIAL EMERGENCY REPONSE

Background: The initial emergency response phase consists of actions taken during or immediately after a natural disaster strikes your base. It involves certain elements of the disaster response force like firefighting or search and rescue. It may involve assessing casualties, damage to facilities, and mission impact. A base will establish procedures to register and care for displaced persons; care for casualties; implement preventive medical procedures; and recover, identify, and dispose of human remains. Furthermore, the installation commander may direct the evacuation of areas threatened by natural disasters. Plans will address recovery operations such as restoration of critical facilities, utilities, and information systems. All these actions when brought together will ensure that the initial emergency response works.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Identify agencies that respond during the initial emergency response phase.
- Bases in different states may have different agencies responsible for different areas of emergency response.

Step 2: Identify your base procedures taken during initial emergency response phase.
- Base procedures will be found in your Base OPLAN 32-1.

Review Questions
for
Initial Emergency Response

Question	Answer
1. Firefighting and search and rescue perform a vital role during initial emergency response.	a. True. b. False.
2. Casualty and damage assessments are not accomplished during the initial emergency response.	a. True. b. False.

INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Did the trainee properly identify the agencies that respond in the initial emergency response phase?		
2. Did the trainee identify initial emergency response procedures in OPlan 32-1 and other local procedures?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 3**

SUSTAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

(13.3.3.3.)

SUSTAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.3.3.3., Sustained Emergency Response
Training References:	• AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• OPlan 32-1 and other applicable directives.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should have an understanding of the sustained emergency response phase during natural disasters.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should be able to explain actions taken during the sustained emergency response phase.

SUSTAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Background: The sustained emergency response phase starts when all appropriate initial emergency response actions are complete. Reestablishing primary mission capability is top priority. Reassessing the situation is a continual process and as well as keeping wing personnel informed. This will also drive the implementation of the Civil Engineer Contingency Response Plan. Salvaging, protecting and distributing food and water will require some careful planning. The command and control element (normally through the Battlestaff or Contingency Support Staff) will have to implement strict sanitation control procedures along with establishing and providing more definitive medical treatment and financial services. CE Damage Assessment Teams (DAT) will initiate detailed damage assessment and all units will continue to collect data for final lessons learned report.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1: Identify your wing's primary mission.

Step 2: Identify your base procedures taken during sustained emergency response phase.

Review Questions
for
Sustained Emergency Response

Question	Answer
1. Reestablishing the primary mission is the primary goal during sustained emergency response.	a. True. b. False.
2. Who will initiate a detailed damage assessment of the base?	a. Disaster Preparedness Support Team. b. Security Forces personnel. c. CE Damage Assessment Team. d. Wing Quality Assessment Team.
3. Who will implement strict sanitation control procedures along with establishing and providing more definitive medical treatment and financial services?	a. The CE Readiness Flight. b. The installation's command and control element. c. The Base Civil Engineer. d. The Disaster Response Force.

SUSTAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Did the trainee identify the wing's primary mission?		
2. Did the trainee identify sustained emergency response procedures in OPlan 32-1 and other local procedures?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 3**

PROTECT AIR FORCE RESOURCES

(13.3.3.5.)

PROTECT AIR FORCE RESOURCES

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.3.3.5., Protect Air Force resources
Training References:	• AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations. • AFMAN 32-4004, Emergency Response Operations.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• None.
Learning Objective:	• Trainee should know what measures could be taken to protect AF resources during natural disasters.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should know what constitutes an AF resource. • Trainee should know where to derive information to accomplish the objective.

PROTECT AIR FORCE RESOURCES

Background: AFI 32-4001 states "*The primary objective of DP planning is to support Air Force war and contingency plans by minimizing the loss of operational capability during contingencies. The highest priorities are force survivability and mission continuation.*"

Let's analyze this objective. Let's see; "support the war and contingency plans by minimizing the loss of operational capability during contingencies." How do we do this? Well, we do it by protecting our people and resources as best as we can before, during, and after a contingency. That's why we develop our OPlan and contingency response plans.

It further states that the highest priorities are force survivability and mission continuation. This simply means that our people <u>must</u> survive so that the mission <u>can</u> continue.

- **Natural disasters**.
  Natural disasters sometimes occur without warning. Even so, we can still meet our objective by having a plan that allows us to predict and forecast our actions based upon the situation. One such plan is OPlan 32-1, Annex B, Natural Disasters. This base plan should outline key actions that your base will do in a pre-, trans-, and post- phase.

- **Protective measures**.
  Air Force resources include aircraft, facilities, people, systems, vehicles, etc. Protecting them includes evacuation, dispersal, sheltering, and covering them, to name a few. One often overlooked method is education. When we increase our awareness of a particular threat, we possibly decrease its potential for harm. Base populace briefings are excellent forums for educating personnel on threats and protective measures. We may have changed our moniker, but our business remains the same - Disaster Preparedness.

> **NOTE:**
> AFMAN 32-4004 describes the phases of response and actions to take for Natural Disasters and provides generic checklists for natural disaster response actions and defines the response phases.

Air Force resources still require protection even after a disaster. They may need to be recovered or protected from looters. Personnel may require sheltering. Isolating or shutting off utilities may also be required. These are just a few ways that we can protect AF resources. Everyone must get involved in protecting Air Force resources if we are to meet our objective.

Natural disasters can occur with little or no warning and cause widespread destruction. Even so, you can still minimize loss of operational capability by having effective plans and procedures to protect Air Force resources.

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>*NOT*</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

To perform the task, follow these steps:

Step 1. **Review contingency plans for the applicable natural disaster threat**.
- Check OPlan 32-1, Annex B (Natural Disaster) and any other directives that state your plans and procedures.

Step 2. **Implement protective measures.**
- Air Force resources include aircraft, facilities, people, vehicles, etc. Protect them by evacuating, dispersing, sheltering, or covering them. Shut off or isolate utilities and mark or eliminate hazards created by the natural disaster. An often overlooked protective measure is education. Increasing our awareness of a particular threat may possibly decrease its potential for harm. Educate your personnel on threats and protective measures by using base populace briefings. Don't forget to keep the base populous updated during and after the disaster.

Review Questions
for
Protect Air Force resources

Question	Answer
1. What publication contains guidance on natural disaster actions and phases of response?	a. AFI 32-4001. b. AFMAN 32-4001. c. AFI 32-4004. d. AFMAN 32-4004.
2. What are the highest priorities concerning disaster preparedness planning?	a. Creating disaster preparedness OPlan. b. Minimize the loss of operational capability. c. Educating the base populace. d. Force survivability and mission continuation.
3. Protecting Air Force resources during natural disasters is a concern only during the pre-disaster phase.	a. True. b. False.
4. Educating the base populace on natural disaster threats and protective measures is an effective method of protecting AF resources.	a. True. b. False.
5. Air Force resources include people and materiel.	a. True. b. False.

PROTECT AIR FORCE RESOURCES

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Can the trainee identify types of Air Force resources?		
2. Can the trainee identify when protection of AF resources is required?		
3. Can the trainee recommend protective measures for AF resources?		
4. Can the trainee name the highest priorities concerning DP planning?		
5. Can the trainee locate generic guide for developing natural disaster checklists?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

MODULE 13   **AFQTP UNIT 3**

INTERPRET PEACETIME ALERT WARNING SYSTEM MESSAGES

(13.3.3.7.)

INTERPRET PEACETIME
ALERT WARNING SYSTEM MESSAGES

Task Training Guide

STS Reference Number/Title:	13.3.3.7., Interpret peacetime alert warning system messages
Training References:	• AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations. • AFVA 32-4010, USAF Standardized Alarm Signals.
Prerequisites:	• Possess as a minimum a, 3E931 AFSC.
Equipment/Tools Required:	• None.
Learning Objective:	• Given information on peacetime alert warning messages, the trainee should know definitions and related actions.
Samples of Behavior:	• Trainee should know media for broadcasting messages. • Trainee should understand the WHEN, WHY, HOW, and WHO concerning alert warning activation. • Trainee should know what actions to take upon hearing alert signal. • Trainee should understand what the "all clear" concept is.

INTERPRET PEACETIME ALERT WARNING SYSTEMS

Background. Every place on earth is susceptible to some form of natural disaster. We can't prevent them from happening, but we can provide our people with advance warning to lessen the amount of catastrophic damage caused by these events. Although terms defined here apply to the United States, its territories and possessions, overseas personnel should refer to theater, host nation, and local directives.

NOTIFICATION. All military installations must have a system of notifying their personnel of imminent danger. Most AF bases use a fixed public address (PA) system nicknamed "Giant Voice" to alert personnel. Other mediums may include television, radio, or mobile PA's.

TERMS.
- **Peacetime Emergency Warning.**
  This signal is a 3-5 minute steady tone on the base siren normally activated by the command post. See AFVA 32-4010 for required actions.

- **WATCH.**
  A WATCH means that conditions are favorable for a particular disaster to occur.

- **WARNING.**
  A WARNING indicates that the event has occurred or is imminent.

You won't normally hear a WATCH or WARNING over Giant Voice. They're usually delivered via television or radio by the local National Weather Service (NWS) *before* the sounding of the alert signal. The WARNING may be given simultaneously with the warning signal. These messages are usually given for specific time period's e.g., "The National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Watch for Costanzo County effective until 7:00 p.m. CST."

- **All Clear.**
  All Clear indicates the emergency is terminated and is declared verbally by local official agencies such as the command post. Because lives and property may be at risk during natural disasters, educate your base populace on the meaning of the emergency warning signal and protective measures to ensure immediate response and minimal confusion.

Notice. This AFQTP is *NOT* intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

- **SCENARIO.**
  The NWS issues a Tornado Watch for your area. As thunderstorms develop and head toward your base, a Severe Thunderstorm Warning is issued. Remember that each message will drive certain actions and precautions. On base, you may be contacted for advice. Refer to your base OPlan 32-1 for specific actions. A tornado is sighted on local radar in your county and the NWS issues a Tornado Warning, prompting the command post and your local community to activate their emergency warning signals. This may be accompanied with instructions to report to shelters or to tune into local radio and TV stations or public address systems. Once activated, the alert signal will sound frequently until the threat terminates.

There is no place on earth that is insusceptible to some form of natural disaster. Even though we can't prevent them from happening, we can provide our people with as much advance warning as possible so as to lessen the amount of damage caused by these events.

- **NOTIFICATION.**
  All military installations must have a system of notifying their personnel of imminent danger. There are two standard warning signals used throughout the CONUS; the alert and the attack warning signals. The peacetime alert warning signal is a 3-5 minute steady tone on the base siren system. The attack signal is a 3-5 minute wavering tone on sirens or other devices. Our discussion will focus on the alert warning signal. Most installations use a public address system nicknamed "Giant Voice" to alert personnel.

The sounding of the alert warning system means that a peacetime disaster threat i.e. tornadoes, earthquake, flood, hurricane, etc. exists. AFVA 32-4010 addresses actions.

- **TERMS.**
  Two terms associated with alert signals that you need to be familiar with are WATCH and WARNING. A WATCH informs you that conditions are favorable for a particular disaster to occur. A WARNING indicates that the event has occurred or is imminent. These terms will not normally be given over Giant Voice. The local National Weather Service (NWS) before the sounding of the alert signal usually delivers them via television or radio. The WARNING may be given simultaneously with the activation of the alert signal. These messages are usually given for specific time periods, for example; "The National Weather Service has issued a Severe Thunderstorm Watch for Jefferson County effective until 7:00 PM."

- **SITUATION.**
  Let's look at a particular natural disaster scenario: You are stationed at a coastal base. The National Weather Service (NWS) issues a Severe Thunderstorm Watch that progresses into a Severe Thunderstorm Warning. The weather worsens and the NWS issues a Tornado watch for your county. With each message given there are certain actions and precautions that should occur. On base, you may be contacted for advice. Refer to your base OPlan 32-1 for specific actions. As the situation worsens the NWS issues a Tornado Warning. The city and the base Command Post activate their Alert warning signals. This may be accompanied with directions to either report to shelters or to tune into local radio and TV stations or public address systems. Once the alert signal is activated, it will sound frequently until the threat terminates.

- **ALL CLEAR.**
  The NWS does not issue "All Clear" messages. Neither does the Command Post, in most cases. Once the Alert Warning is activated and personnel seek protective measures, there are usually no further messages given to indicate the threat is over. Base personnel should be kept informed of the situation. A suggested method of countering this deficiency is to coordinate with your base Command Post to notify base personnel of the absence of immediate danger via Giant Voice and/or public address announcements. Be careful not to give them a false sense of security. Do not relay an "All clear" message if the disaster potential still threatens. Lastly, educate your base populace on the meaning of the alert warning signal so that response will be immediate and confusion will be minimized.

Review Questions
for
Interpret Peacetime Alert Warning System Messages

Question	Answer
1. What does the term "Tornado Watch" mean?	a. A tornado has been sighted on radar. b. Conditions are favorable for a tornado to develop. c. Seek a location where you can look for tornadoes. d. Seek shelter immediately.
2. What is the nickname of the PA system used to sound the alert warning signal?	a. Loud Voice b. Big Voice c. Public Voice d. Giant Voice
3. What does the sounding of the alert warning signal mean?	a. Conditions are favorable for a disaster to occur. b. A peacetime disaster threat exists c. An attack is imminent d. A tornado has been sighted.
4. The National Weather Service activates the alert warning system.	a. True b. False
5. The National Weather service issues the "All Clear" announcement	a. True b. False
6. What does a 3-5 minute steady tone on sirens or horns mean?	a. An attack is imminent. b. A tornado has been sighted on radar. c. A peacetime disaster threat exists. d. A major accident has occurred.
7. CE Readiness flights normally activate the emergency warning system.	a. True. b. False.
8. What does the sounding of the peacetime emergency warning signal mean?	a. Conditions are favorable for a disaster to occur. b. A peacetime disaster threat exists. c. An attack is imminent. d. A Tornado Watch has been issued.
9. AFVA 32-4011 defines the Emergency Peacetime Warning signal and protective actions.	a. True. b. False.

INTERPRET PEACETIME ALERT WARNING SYSTEM MESSAGES

Performance Checklist		
Step	**Yes**	**No**
1. Can the trainee explain the purpose of the alert warning system?		
2. Can the trainee define terms WATCH and WARNING?		
3. Can the trainee explain the "Giant Voice" system?		
4. Can the trainee explain what "All Clear" means?		
5. Can the trainee name protective actions to take upon hearing alert warning messages?		
6. Can the trainee name the agency that issues the Watch and Warning messages?		

FEEDBACK: Trainer should provide both positive and/or negative feedback to the trainee immediately after the task is performed. This will ensure the issue is still fresh in the mind of both the trainee and trainer.

Air Force Civil Engineer

QUALIFICATION TRAINING PACKAGE (QTP)

REVIEW ANSWER KEY

For

READINESS

(3E9X1)

MODULE 13

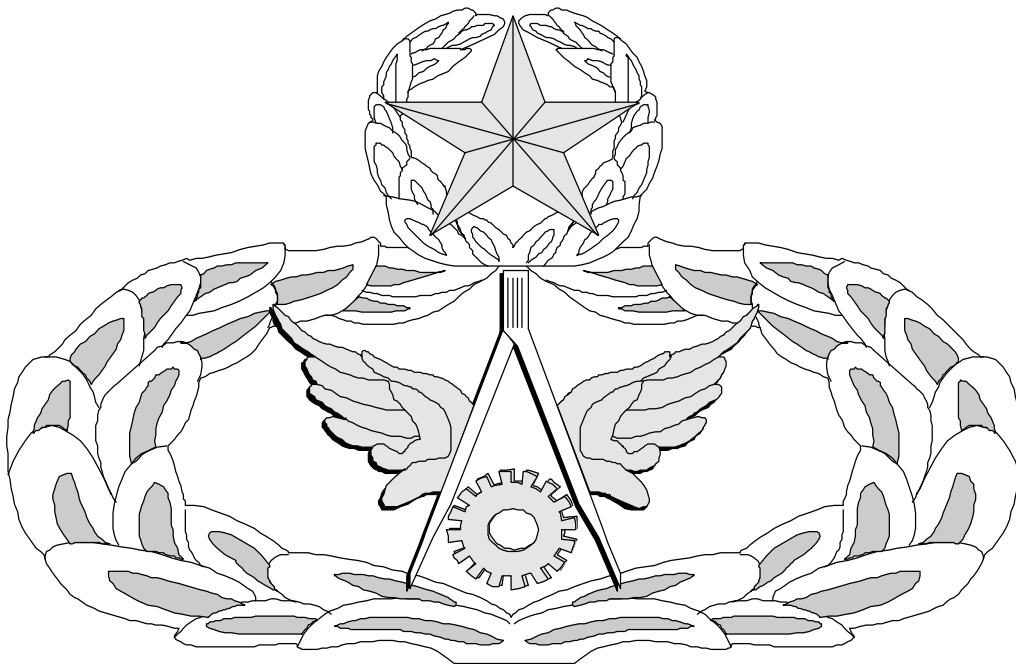**RESPONSE OPERATIONS**

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>NOT</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

PARTICIPATE IN RESPONSE OPERATIONS

(3E9X1-13.2.2.)

Question	Answer
1. When should the RST be recalled?	d. When necessary to augment the readiness office.
2. You should contact the Command Post and RCC when you arrive at the OSCP.	a. True.
3. When should you depart to the OSCP?	b. When directed by the OSC.
4. Off-base response actions are totally different from on-base response.	b. False.
5. Readiness personnel do not need to become familiar with the basic responsibilities of DCG members.	b. False.

PARTICIPATE IN WITHDRAWAL OPERATIONS

(3E0X9-13.2.3.)

Question	Answer
1. What is the purpose of withdrawal phase?	d. To protect DRF members from imminent danger.
2. Readiness personnel may remain at the accident site when withdrawal is declared.	b. False.
3. Who declares withdrawal?	a. The senior firefighter at the site..
4. Who should you inform that withdrawal has been declared?	b. Readiness Control Center.

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>NOT</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

PROVIDE INPUTS TO REQUIRED REPORTS

(3E9X1-13.2.4.4.)

Question	Answer
1. The command post is required to compile data for after-actions reports.	b. False
2. Once the response or Initial Emergency phase is completed, the operation is considered terminated.	b. False
3. Only Readiness is required to provide inputs to required reports.	b. False
4. Reports are required only to maintain a "hard" copy of the response effort.	b. False
5. Complete guidance on the format and submission of required reports is found in:	d. AFMAN 10 -206

MONITOR FOR CONTAMINATION

(3E9X1-13.2.6.2.2.)

Question	Answer
1. A thin sheet of paper can block which form of radiation?	a. Alpha.
2. What method can be used to quickly ascertain the presence or absence of contamination?	d. Monitor casualties and/or response personnel.
3. To provide complete coverage, you should have at least one alpha and at least one beta-gamma monitor.	a. True.
4. Initial Response Base monitors who confirm the presence of contamination are required to record it, mark the location, and continue searching for pre-determined intensity levels.	b. False.
5. What areas need special emphasis when conducting personnel monitoring?	d. Skin folds, hands, feet, hairy areas.
6. What are the three primary types of radiation associated with a nuclear weapons accident?	b. Beta, Gamma, Alpha.
7. To provide complete coverage, you should have the ability to monitor and detect alpha, beta, and gamma radiation.	a. True.

Notice. This AFQTP is _NOT_ intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.

NOTIFICATION

(3E9X1-13.3.3.1.)

Question	Answer
1. The notification phase will always be executable during a natural disaster.	b. False.
2. Which OPlan would identify hardening requirements for your base?	c. OPlan 702 (*CE Contingency Response Plan*).

INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

(3E9X1-13.3.3.2.)

Question	Answer
1. Firefighting and search and rescue perform a vital role during initial emergency response.	a. True.
2. Casualty and damage assessments are not accomplished during the initial emergency response.	b. True.

SUSTAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

(3E9X1-13.3.3.3.)

Question	Answer
1. Reestablishing the primary mission is the primary goal during sustained emergency response.	a. True.
2. Who will initiate a detailed damage assessment of the base?	c. CE Damage Assessment Team.
3. Who will implement strict sanitation control procedures along with establishing and providing more definitive medical treatment and financial services?	b. The installation's command and control element.

PROTECT AIR FORCE RESOURCES

13.3.3.5.

Question	Answer
1. What publication contains guidance on natural disaster actions and phases of response?	c. AFMAN 32-4004
2. What are the highest priorities concerning disaster preparedness planning?	d. Force survivability and mission continuation.
3. Protecting Air Force resources during natural disasters is a concern only during the pre-disaster phase.	b. False
4. Educating the base populace on natural disaster threats and protective measures is an effective method of protecting AF resources.	a. True
5. Air Force resources include people and materiel.	a. True.

INTERPRET PEACETIME ALERT WARNING SYSTEM MESSAGES

(3E9X1-13.3.3.7.)

Question	Answer
1. What does the term "Tornado Watch" mean?	b. Conditions are favorable for a tornado to develop.
2. What is the nickname of the PA system used to sound the alert warning signal?	d. Giant Voice.
3. What does the sounding of the alert warning signal mean?	b. A peacetime disaster threat exists.
4. The National Weather Service activates the alert warning system.	a. True.
5. The National Weather service issues the "All Clear" announcement.	b. False.
6. What does a 3-5 minute steady tone on sirens or horns mean?	c. A peacetime disaster threat exists.
7. CE Readiness flights normally activate the emergency warning system.	b. True.
8. What does the sounding of the peacetime emergency warning signal mean?	b. A peacetime disaster threat exists.
9. AFVA 32-4011 defines the Emergency Peacetime Warning signal and protective actions.	b. False.

Notice. This AFQTP is <u>NOT</u> intended to replace the applicable technical references nor is it intended to replace hands-on training. It is to be used in conjunction with these for training purposes only.